

The Daily Clarion.

Official Journal of the State of Mississippi.

By E. Barksdale, J. L. Power, Harris Barksdale

WEDNESDAY, - FEBRUARY 2, 1876

By the letter of the Secretary of the Lee Monument Association to Hon. J. W. Fewell, it will be seen that Mississippi was the first State to respond to the Lee Monument Association.

AND now comes a Doctor Somebody, in the New Orleans Picayune, with a stunning and hitherto unpublished revelation about the camp Andersonville business. Is there no way to stop that bawl?

A GOOD MOVE.—The Summit Times states that a meeting will be held in that place on the 5th inst., to promote immigration. It learns from M. B. Hillyard, Esq., that there is a good prospect of a colony of some forty families from the North-west locating in that region if sufficient inducements and guarantees are held out.

The Senatobia Signet, as a Radical printing organ, has gone out of existence. Its last words were these: "THE CLARION may howl, and goad, and threaten, but it will amount to nothing. The impeachment of Gov. Ames will 'ignominiously fail, and his accusers and slanderers had as well begin to 'skulk out of sight, and hide from the 'face of those they have deceived and misled.' The Signet could not have found a better time to die, than after uttering this nonsense.

MR. PROCTOR KNOTT, Chairman of the Judiciary Committee of the National House of Representatives, recently reported a bill for the retirement, on full pay, of Judge Wilson McCandless, of the Western District of Pennsylvania, in consequence of physical disabilities, notwithstanding he has not attained the age of seventy years. Mr. Knott, in reply to the objection of a member that it would establish a dangerous precedent, remarked that a few years ago Congress deemed it wise to make provision that United States judges, on reaching the age of seventy years, might retire on their pay after having served ten years. If that law was just and wise, it was impossible for him to conceive the injustice or unwisdom of passing this bill for the relief of a faithful servant who had served as judge for 20 years, who lacked but two or three years of the necessary age, and whose physical disabilities would prevent his longer occupation of the bench, with justice to the public interest. The bill passed—yeas, 142; nays, 100. It is somewhat germane to a measure now pending in our State Legislature.

The education of the colored people in the South is a matter of national interest, and it is encouraging to learn from a Tennessee correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial, (Republican) that the educational cause is steadily advancing among them. The American Missionary Association it is said has paid not less than \$3,000,000 during the past 10 years to promote education among the freedmen, while the Methodist Episcopal Church pays annually about \$100,000 for the same purpose. [Northern Ex.] This, it will be remembered, is in a state whose population is two-thirds white, and whose government is entirely under Democratic control.

Who Will be Governor?

We were not before aware that the above question had been raised, in connection with the proposed impeachment and removal of the present Governor and Lieutenant-Governor—it being absolutely clear that the duties of the office for the remainder of the term would devolve upon the President pro tem. Our cotemporary, the Chickasaw Messenger, presents this conclusion in the following extract which we have taken from its columns:

We suppose the question suggested itself to the minds of our cotemporaries, because of the introduction of the Edmunds Resolutions in the United States Senate, with the view of removing Senator Ferry, who as President pro tempore, of that body, is, since the death of Vice-President Wilson, acting Vice-President of the United States. The action of the Senate virtually decides Mr. Ferry's right to the position. But should he be removed, his removal will be no precedent governing us, for Section 17, Article V, of our Constitution plainly and unequivocally provides that if the Governor and Lt.-Governor shall be incapable of performing the duties of the office of Governor, or shall be absent from the State, the President of the Senate, pro tempore, shall act as Governor, and receive the same compensation as the Governor would receive.

Then in case of the successful impeachment of Ames and Davis, of which there is now but little doubt, Honorable J. M. Stone is Governor of Mississippi, than whom a more honest and conscientious gentleman and a truer friend to what he conceives to be the best interest of the people, does not reside in this commonwealth.

MISSISSIPPI LEGISLATURE.

SENATE—TWENTY-FOURTH DAY.

TUESDAY, FEB. 1, 1876.
Lt.-Gov. Davis in the chair. Absent—Messrs. Gray, (col.) Metts, Stone and Tuttle.—4.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS.
The bill to reduce the salaries of certain officers and their employees, and to reduce the number of employees, came up.

Mr. Terry's amendment, allowing only \$4,000 to the Supreme Judges hereafter to be appointed, offered yesterday, was pending.

Mr. Reynolds moved to provide that after the expiration of the terms of all of the Supreme Judges, their salaries shall be \$4,000.

Mr. Allen moved to table; carried, and Mr. Terry's amendment was adopted.

Mr. Barry moved to strike out \$700, Librarian's salary, and insert \$800. Mr. Allen moved to table; carried.

YEAS—Messrs. Allen, Albright, Callicott, Carter, Everett, Fitzgerald, Graham, Johnston, McCaskill, McClure, Mendenhall, Shriver, Smith, Terry, Thompson, White.—16.

NAYS—Messrs. Barry, Catchings, Chalmers, Fewell, Furlong, Griffin, Hooker, McNeil, Morgan, Pratt, Reynolds, Sims, Stewart, Taylor, Thornton.—16.

There being a tie, the President voted in the affirmative.

Mr. Reynolds moved that the salary of the Supreme Judges shall be \$4,500 provided that at the expiration of the official terms of all the present judges the salary shall be \$4,000. Mr. Allen moved to table.

YEAS—Messrs. Allen, Albright, Callicott, Carter, Furlong, Griffin, Hooker, McNeil, Mendenhall, Morgan, Smith, Stewart, Taylor, Terry, Thompson, Thornton.—18.

NAYS—Messrs. Barry, Catchings, Chalmers, Everett, Fewell, Fitzgerald, Furlong, Griffin, McClure, Pratt, Reynolds, Shriver, Sims, White.—14.

Mr. Fewell moved to reconsider the vote whereby the amendment of Mr. White, made yesterday, to change the pay of the Superintendent of Education from \$1,200 to \$2,000 was lost. Mr. Allen moved to table; lost; yeas, 12; nays, 18; and the motion to reconsider prevailed, and the amendment of Mr. White, making the salary \$2,000, passed; and the bill was ordered engrossed.

The House bills for which substitutes have been adopted were made the special order of the day for Thursday at 11 o'clock.

HOUSE BILLS.
The House bill to repeal the act to regulate trials by jury in civil suits, approved Jan. 22, 1875, was taken up.

Mr. Sims moved to indefinitely postpone. Lost; yeas, 12; nays, 20; and the bill passed; yeas, 20; nays, 12.

LAW BY APPROVAL.
The Governor informed the Senate that he had approved the bill to amend sections 5 and 6 of the act to change the boundary lines of the counties of Sumner, Choctaw and Winston, approved March 2, 1875.

LAW BY LIMITATION.
The Secretary of State informed the Senate that S. B. to repeal sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 6 and 7, of the Judicial Printing bill, approved April 30, 1874, has become a law by operation of article 4 section 24 of the constitution.

CONFIRMATION.
The Senate has confirmed W. P. King, county Superintendent of Yazoo county.

REPORT OF SPECIAL COMMITTEE.
Mr. Fewell, chairman of the special committee to investigate H. B. McClure, of the 5th Senatorial District, reported as follows:

That they had given due notice to Senator McClure, and that they had, at the beginning of the investigation, been met with the objection from him that no specific charges had been made that he could respond to; that the committee understood that the charges referred to were that said McClure, while a United States officer, had been bribed, etc.; that the committee, with a view to ascertaining what the charges were, have taken ex parte affidavits, and report specific charges, and ask the law by report of the Senate upon them. Signed by the committee. The charges reported are as follows:

1st.—That H. B. McClure, Senator from the 5th District, while U. S. Internal Revenue Collector and Senator from the 5th District, accepted a bribe (stating amount and date) from the Meridian Savings Institution for making a false report (stating what the report was).

2d.—That he was indicted by the U. S. Grand Jury (date), and that while being tried, December 31, 1875, he stole certain promissory notes which were given in part payment for the bribe, and which were part of the evidence in the case. The committee offered the following resolutions:

Whereas, The special committee, Messrs. Fewell, Morgan and Everett, have reported certain charges against Senator H. B. McClure, and whereas said charges are of such a nature, if they be true, as would render H. B. McClure infamous and unfit for a seat in this honorable body and demand his expulsion therefrom.

Resolved, That said charges are referred back to said committee with instructions to investigate the same and report the result of said investigation with the proof.

Mr. McClure moved to adopt the resolutions.

Mr. Reynolds moved to make them the special order for to-morrow at 11 o'clock; carried and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE TWENTY-FOURTH DAY.
TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 1st, 1876.

Mr. Speaker Street in the chair; present 93, absent 23.

By Mr. Byrd, of Franklin: Resolved that a committee of three be appointed to inquire into the action of the Centennial Board, appointed under the act of April 6th, 1874; also who have been appointed upon said Board; what disposition has been made of the appropriation of \$5,000 granted under the act approved March 6th, 1875; and also to report what additional legislation, if any, is required in order that the State of Mississippi may be properly represented at the Centennial; adopted. Committee Messrs. Byrd of Franklin, Warren and Yellowley.

By Mr. Tison: To provide for the temporary suspension of tax assessments; passed.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.
Mr. Featherston, chairman, reported the following bills: To amend section 2297, Code of 1871, in relation to satisfying mortgages, etc.; To amend section 127, Code of 1871, in relation to bills of exceptions; To suspend the statute of limitations in certain cases; To preserve in part the record of deeds in Issaquena county—with the recommendation that they do pass; and the bills were severally considered and passed.

Mr. Tison, chairman, reported the following bills: S. B. to discharge the county prisoners in Neshoba and other counties, who have commuted their terms by work on public roads, etc., and S. B. to the school debt in Monroe and Winston counties, and the bills were severally passed.

Mr. Leigh moved to reconsider the vote whereby the last mentioned bill was passed; carried, and the bill was recommitted to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Tison, chairman, reported the bill to authorize Carroll county to issue bonds, with amendments. The amendments were adopted, and the bill passed. He also reported the bill to authorize the registration

and payment of Bolivar county school warrants, with a substitute. The substitute was passed. He also reported the bill to amend the act funding the floating debt of Bolivar county, with amendments, which were adopted, and the bill passed.

Mr. Guthrie, chairman, reported the bill to prevent the teaching of politics and sectarianism in the schools, with the recommendation that it do not pass; and the bill was indefinitely postponed.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS.
By Mr. Chiles (col.): To repeal the anti-liquor laws of Starkville; passed.

By Mr. Yellowley: To amend section 3134, code of 1871, in relation to property exempt from execution; referred.

By Mr. Hogan: For the preservation of game, animals and birds; referred.

By Mr. Shelby: To authorize Thos. W. Deacon, trustee, etc., to exchange lands; referred.

By Mr. McNelis: For the relief of E. N. Ramsey, sheriff of Jackson county; referred.

By Mr. Crossland: To repeal the law regulating railroad taxation; referred.

By Mr. Turley: To prohibit Judges, Justices, county, town and other officials from making certain contracts; referred.

By Mr. McNair: To restrict municipal officers in the levy of taxes; referred.

By Mr. Denon: To incorporate Carthage, Leake county; referred.

Mr. Sykes stated that as there was very little business before the House, but a large amount in the hands of the committees, the House should adjourn to allow committee meetings. Adjourned.

Salaries for State Officers.
DE SOTO COUNTY, Jan. 29, 1876.

EDS. CLARION: I desire to thank you for your efforts in having the burdens of our people reduced, and particularly for the publication of the salaries paid to the high officials in other States whose wealth greatly exceeds ours.

If you have not already done so, will you please publish the list below of salaries paid by the State, from 1844 up to 1870, as follows:

| | 1844. | 1857 to 1870. |
|--------------------|-------|---------------|
| Governor | 3,000 | 4,000 |
| Attorney-General | 1,200 | 2,000 |
| Secretary of State | 1,200 | 2,000 |
| Auditor | 1,500 | 2,000 |
| Treasurer | 2,500 | 3,500 |
| Supreme Judge | 2,500 | 3,500 |
| Circuit Judge | 2,000 | 2,500 |
| District Attorney | 750 | 1,500 |
| Sup't Penitentiary | 1,500 | 1,500 |

It may be argued that the costs of living have been so much less than now, and the value of the currency so much greater, that a larger salary is needed to support the officials now than was needed at that time.

This argument is contradicted by the fact that immediately after the war, when the currency was more depreciated than at the present time, and the cost of living greater, there was no difficulty in having all the offices filled by the best talent in the State.

When it is recollected that the cost of running the State from 1865 to 1870 and 1870 to 1876 has been the strongest argument in favor of a change of officers in this State, the absolute necessity of bringing in the new men is apparent, at least as low as at that period is apparent. The people expect it and it will be a rude shock to their confidence if they are disappointed.

T.
Letter from Clarke County.

SHURUTA, MISS., Jan. 28, 1876.

EDITORS CLARION: This part of the State is absorbed in the momentous question, "When will the impeachment trial begin?" It seems to be conceded by all that articles of impeachment will be presented, and all eyes seem to be turned prospectively to the great impeachment trials.

These trials seem to be a necessary logical sequence to the corruption and misrule that have characterized the carpet-bag government in the South for years, they seem to be a sort of panacea for our political ills, they had quite a salutary effect in North Carolina and Georgia.

Some months ago, a Miss Covington, living in Wayne county, had a misunderstanding with her paramour, a Mr. McKee, who had incurred her hostility by marrying a very nice young lady, and fixing to move to Texas; before this was accomplished, he went to see her for a reconciliation, which he effected, as he thought; and after a walk together down the road, and after they had gone some distance, she extended her hand smiling, to bid him good-bye, which he took, and immediately drew out a pistol with the other hand from his pocket and shot him fatally.

She left the county, and just returned this week, has been arrested and will have a preliminary trial Saturday at Waynesboro. O. B. Collins has been employed to conduct the prosecution. McKee lived several hours, and made substantially the above declarations.

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SHURUTA.
The asterisks above represent some remarks of the writer on "the court-house question" in Clarke. Will our correspondent please spare us? He will see the propriety of keeping our paper out of the vortex of local agitations, and especially "court-house" discussions.—EDS.

Letter from the Secretary of the Lee Monument Association to Hon. J. W. Fewell.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF MANAGERS, LEE MONUMENT ASSOCIATION, RICHMOND, VA., Jan. 25, 1876.

Hon. John W. Fewell:

DEAR SIR: In behalf of the Board of Managers I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt by express of the sum of \$219 50, contributed by Senators of Mississippi and attaches of the Senate, to the erection of a General Robert E. Lee.

The Board of Managers, and brother contributors, commands the admiration of the Board of Managers, and gives token that the hearts of the people are enlisted in the effort to render a lasting tribute to the great Confederate captain and to the noble army who followed his banners.

Mississippi has the credit of being the first to send her contribution. The little town of Hernando, makes her offering of \$3. 50. The people will not "wary in well doing," but will continue their efforts until a memorial pile shall be raised, worthy of themselves and of the glorious band whom they propose to honor. I am, dear sir,

Most respectfully, your obedient servant,
S. BASSETT FRENCH, Secretary.

SPEAKER KERR has written a letter declining to have his name connected with the Presidential candidacy, and saying:

The Indiana Democracy will present to our next National Convention another of her sons as a candidate for the Presidency—Gov. Hendricks—in whose advocacy for that high place I will stand with them in hearty co-operation. In my judgment, our friends this year cannot do better, if so well, than to nominate Gov. Hendricks.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

SUPREME COURT OF MISSISSIPPI.

Cases Decided Monday, Jan. 31.

PREPARED FOR THE CLARION BY FRANK JOHNSTON, ESQ.

R. A. Beard vs. Board of Supervisors of Colfax County—Number 1927.

Opinion of the Court by SIMRALL, J.

This was an action of mandamus, brought by plaintiff in error, to compel the Board of Supervisors to levy a tax to pay certain warrants drawn upon the County Treasurer, against the teachers' fund.

The alternative writ set forth the nature of the relator's right, and the relief sought. The return stated that when the Board met, in July, 1874, and made the levy of taxes for that year, the County Superintendent of Education had not filed his annual report, nor had the Auditor of Public Accounts made the apportionment of the four mill school tax as a teacher's fund, hence the Board had no data upon which to estimate the deficit in this fund. Also, that when the relator made application to the B. ard, which was in October, 1874, it had exhausted its power of taxation, as limited by act April 4, 1872, that with the State tax added, \$25 on the \$1,000 of assessed value.

The relator made a motion on this return, for a peremptory writ. Held:

I. At common law the return to the alternative writ was accepted as true in that proceeding, and the relator was left to his action for a false return, when, if successful in that action, he was then allowed a peremptory writ. But §1529, Code of 1871, intends that there may be issues in this, as in an ordinary action.

II. If, instead of controverting the return, the relator makes a motion for a peremptory writ, he admits the return to be true, and presents the legal question whether it is a sufficient answer.

III. The act of 1873 requires the Auditor to apportion the common school fund by the first Monday in April, and the County Superintendents by the first Monday in July to make report showing estimates of the deficit, if any, in teachers' fund. Thus, the Board of Supervisors, with the Board of Supervisors should have the data necessary in laying this tax. If such information was not given, the Board cannot be chargeable with neglect of duty.

IV. It was evidently intended that the tax to make up the deficit in this fund should be laid by the Board of Supervisors at the session appointed for laying of taxes for general purposes, which is the first Monday of July of each year (§1372), and on failure of the Board to meet at that time, then at a meeting to be called by the President as early as practicable (§1373, Code of 1871). It is plain the law does not intend that the Board should lay a tax for one purpose at one session, and for another purpose at another session. The July session is the time indicated for the laying the county taxes.

V. The limitation imposed by the act of April 4, 1872, and the limitation of §2053, Code of 1871, of the Boards of Supervisors are not repealed by the 1873 Code of the act of 1873; the latter statute is not repugnant to the former ones, and all of them stand in force.

VI. The Court suggests a doubt as to whether these warrants are evidences of the claim, which would entitle a party to a writ of mandamus to compel the levy of a tax. But as the point was not made in the case, the Court refrained from expressing an opinion on this question. Affirmed.

Catherine Hodges et al. vs. Darden Brothers.

Opinion of the Court by SIMRALL, J.

This was a suit at law against Plaintiffs in error for goods sold and delivered. Catherine Hodges, a married woman, pleaded the three-year statute of limitation. The Plaintiffs replied that Catherine Hodges had been beyond the limits of the State for three years next after the cause of action accrued. The defendant took issue on the replication; afterwards moved to strike out the replication. The motion being overruled, she asked leave to withdraw her rejoinder, and for leave to demur to the replication, the demurrer being tendered. This was refused by the Court.

The action of the Court is assigned as error. Held:

I. The motion to strike out, in any event, should not have been granted, unless the replication was frivolous and presented no sort of legal answer to the plea.

II. If the demurrer was necessary to an adjudication of the case on its merits, the Court should have allowed it to be filed. This presents the question whether the replication was a good answer to the plea.

III. Under §2157, Code of 1871, the replication brings the case within the exception to the statute of limitation, that the defendant was beyond the limits of the State, for the three years next after the cause of action had accrued.

IV. This statute applies as well to married women as to any class of persons. Married women may be sued on their legal contracts, notwithstanding their coverture; the statute runs to them as to any other class of debtors. The replication presented a legal answer to the plea. Affirmed.

A Well-Known Mississippi Jail-Bird Again Caged.

New Orleans Bulletin.]

James F. Cunningham, the notorious Mississippi jail-bird, was arrested at No. 17 Rampart street last night by Detective Hennessy, and lodged in the Central Station, charged by R. Stewart Dennee with bribery.

The notorious J. F. Barrett, Jr., came to the station after his arrest, looking for the Chief of Police to have him released.

He found the Chief of Police at the corner of Canal and St. Charles streets, and came near getting a good thrashing.

He was treated with contempt by the Chief, who refused to let Cunningham out of jail.

U. S. Army Surgeon, Dr. Taylor, on duty at this post, is a native of Tishomingo county, Mississippi, and a graduate of the Mississippi University at Oxford.

His father (Dr. Taylor) was an inspector of the Penitentiary during Gov. Humphrey's administration.—McComb City Intelligence.

GRATITUDE is the fairest blossom which springs from the soul, and more fragrant. While its opponent, ingratitude, is a deadly weed, not only poisoning itself, but impregnating the very atmosphere in which it grows, with fetid vapors.—Hosea Ballow.

SENATE STANDING COMMITTEES.

JUDICIARY—Mr. Taylor, chairman; Messrs. Catchings, Reynolds, Johnston, Morgan, Pratt and Everett.

FINANCE—Mr. Graham, chairman; Messrs. Allen, McCaskill, Smith and Carter.

AGRICULTURE, COMMERCE AND MANUFACTURES—Mr. McNeil, chairman; Messrs. Callicott, Hooker, Griffin and Stewart (col.).

EDUCATION—Mr. Foote, chairman; Messrs. Catchings, Sims, Smith and White (col.).

PUBLIC WORKS—Mr. Carter, chairman; Messrs. Thompson and Shirley (col.).

PRINTING—Mr. Fitzgerald, chairman; Messrs. Barry, Oldham, Johnston and White.

RAILROADS—Mr. Furlong, chairman; Messrs. Allen, Foote, McCaskill and Tuttle.

CLAIMS—Mr. Metts, chairman; Messrs. Graham, Thompson, Smith and Fewell.

MILITIA—Mr. Furlong, chairman; Messrs. Mendenhall and Hooker.

FEDERAL RELATIONS—Mr. Catchings, chairman; Messrs. Fewell, Thornton, Everett and Tuttle.

COUNTIES AND COUNTY BOUNDARIES—Mr. McCaskill, chairman; Messrs. Carter, Hooker, Fitzgerald and Smith.

PENITENTIARY AND PRISONS—Mr. Allen, chairman; Messrs. Callicott, McCaskill, Tuttle, Terry and McNeil.

HUMAN AND BENEVOLENT INSTITUTIONS—Mr. Johnston, chairman; Messrs. Barry, Thornton, Furlong and Everett.

PUBLIC LANDS—Mr. Sims, chairman; Messrs. Metts and Griffin.

CORPORATIONS—Mr. Chalmers, chairman; Messrs. Taylor, Thompson, Everett and White (col.).

EXECUTIVE CONTINGENT FUND—Mr. Barry, chairman; Messrs. Metts and McClure.

ENROLLED BILLS—Mr. Hooker, chairman; Messrs. Carter and Pratt.

STATE UNIVERSITIES—Mr. Sims, chairman; Messrs. Callicott, Griffin and Chalmers.

REGISTRATION AND ELECTION—Mr. Reynolds, chairman; Messrs. Catchings, Thompson, Pratt and Barry.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS—Mr. Mendenhall, chairman; Messrs. Oldham and McClure.

BANKS AND BANKING—Mr. Stone, chairman; Messrs. Hooker and Stewart.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES—Mr. McNeil, chairman; Messrs. Fitzgerald and White.

IMMIGRATION—Mr. Johnston, chairman; Messrs. Terry and Tuttle.

LIBRARY—Mr. Thompson, chairman; Messrs. Oldham and Furlong.

HOUSE STANDING COMMITTEES.

JUDICIARY—Messrs. Featherston, Hudson, Jarnagin, Muldrow, Reynolds, Barksdale, Hall, Jayne, Clifton, Spight and Millsaps.

WAYS AND MEANS—Messrs. Tison, Valden, Sykes, Leigh, Powell, Turley, Baker, Yellowley, McCormick, Cessor, (col.), and Shattuck.

ON PUBLIC EDUCATION—Mr. Guthrie, chairman; Messrs. Guyton, Jones, of Hind, Gibson, Clay, Wilkinson, Gillis, Amacker, Vaughan, (col.), Edwards, (col.), and Overton, (col.).

PENITENTIARY—Mr. Powell, chairman; Messrs. Tucker, Southworth, Harper, Byrd of Franklin, Mallory (col.) and Husey.

REGISTRATION AND ELECTION—Mr. Bailey, chairman; Messrs. White, Shands, Aldrich, McNair, Neilson, Hicks, Jones (col.) of Issaquena and Parsons.

CORPORATIONS—Mr. Lester, chairman; Messrs. Dyer, Watkins, Miller, Parker, Saunders, McLaurin of Smith, Jacobs (col.) and Carter (col.) of Warren.

BENEVOLENT INSTITUTIONS—Mr. Rowan, chairman; Messrs. Warren, McWharther, Tison, Ervin, Massingale, Hall, Bell and Young (col.).

RAILROADS.—Mr. Percy, chairman; Messrs. Troup, Tucker, Shrock, Johnson of Itawamba, Johns, Garrett, Carter (col.) of Warren, and Riley (col.).

CLAIMS.—Mr. Denon, chairman; Messrs. McCargo, Floyd, McLaurin of Jasper, Turley, Drake, Pound, Crossland and Monroe (col.).

PRINTING.—Mr. Harper, chairman; Messrs. Carter of Holmes, Blount, Hicks, Byrd of Lawrence, Bridges, Meade, Jenkins (col.) and McNeese (col.).

FEES AND SALARIES.—Mr. Reynolds, chairman; Messrs. Dabney, Crum, Fairly, Horton, Warren, Campbell, McInnis and Brown.

APPROPRIATIONS.—Mr. Rodgers, chairman; Messrs. Stebbins, Trice, Huddleston, Jagers, Gowan, Boyd, Floyd and Chiles, (col.).

FEDERAL RELATIONS.—Mr. Hudson, chairman; Messrs. Jarnagin, Shands, Drake and Parsons.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES.—Mr. Jagers, chairman; Messrs. Johnson of Winston, Deer, Fortune and Sanderlin, (col.).

AGRICULTURE.—Mr. Hogan, chairman; Messrs. Ervin, Guyton, Pennington, Causy, Pound and Chiles (col.).

COUNTIES AND BOUNDARIES.—Mr. Byrd, chairman; Messrs. Cochran, Fairly, Nichols, Huddleston and Mallory (col.).

RETRENCHMENT AND REFORM.—Mr. Fortune, chairman; Messrs. Aldrich, McLaurin of Smith, Bean, McWhorter, Boyd and Millsaps.

PROPOSITIONS AND GRIEVANCES.—Mr. Leigh, chairman; Messrs. Horton, Blount, Holmes, and Spight.

PUBLIC HEALTH AND QUARANTINE.—Mr. Shelby, chairman; Messrs. Carter of Holmes, Kibb, Rowan and Young (col.).